precisted by leading solciel mea.

When Robert C. Delenge was slooted to Congress, it was known to many of his friends, although not published during the sanvers, that he was strongly in favor as I would advocate, general amnesty. As ov among the Representatives from this State. If we add to this a frequently-expressed determination by him to move, as the proper time, in lesself of Conservation, as distinguished from the Radicalism which hee heen brought into this State by out siders, we have rome reason for believing that he is about to make good his declarations and lend his influence to the organisation of a new party. It is, further, well known that Ransier, Nash, Wimbush, Smalls and other Radical colored men have just returned from Washington and a conference with " the powers that be," and their programme of the future is thus mapped out t

1. A proposal to the Chember of Com merce and Board of Trade to repudiate the entire indebtedness of the State.

2. A convention, within two months, for the organization of a new party, based strictly on intelligence and integrity.

8. The exchange of mutual guaranties be tween the race, wherein the colored leadere only ask that their present civil and pelitical rights shall not be disturbed, and that they shall have a fair representation in the offices of the State Government, in return for which they will pledge themselves to unite with the whites in the election of the best men to office.

4. The nomination of James L. Orr for Governor, in 1872, or any other man wh has the confidence of the two parties.

These are, in all seriousness, the propo sitions which are now agitating a coterie of individuals who have done more to keep the Radical party of this State intact than any other members of it, and, coming from a conference with DeLarge, and possibly with the conservative Republican Congressmen of other States, more importance may be attached to them than to the ordinary surbstone movements which are born among our local cliques.

The parties referred to arrived in Charles ton full of their scheme. They interviewed R-publicane and Democrats. They invited the co-operation of aundry officials, and avoided others of their own kith and kin as they would avoid the Egyptian plague The result vet remains to be seen. Ransier has opened his batteries, and discusses the situation with a calmness that is in striking contrast to some of his past speeches, while his brother politicians set by and sean and endorse every word that flows from his pen

Whether there be earnestness in this new movement, or whether it is a trap adroitly set by Ben. Butler or Charles Sumner to eatch an unsuspicious people, of course, is only a matter of surmise; but it will doubtless strike every thoughtful person that a proposition to repudiate the entire indebtedness of the State is either a very wild bid for popularity, or it is intended to draw forth from the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce what is already sufficiently published - namely, that their recent action was not to convey the idea of repudiating any bond of the State for a debt that has been honestly contracted.

It is supreme nonsense to suppose that Bouth Carolinians will ever repudiate their just debts. None know the fact better than these very colored men; and, thereposition, if made at all, will be made cene-al some ulterior design.

As an offset to the above movement, we understand that it has been determined, by Parker, Neagle and other members of the State Government, to organize what will be hereafter known as " the respectable Republican party."- Charleston News.

WAR WITH MEXICO. - An account of an extraordinary affair reaches us from Texas by telegraph. It appears that a Mexican provision train was proceeding, in the direc. tion of a post in the State of Chihushus, when it was ret upon by Indiana, and the party including women and children, murdered. The Mexican troops ; ursued the murderers across the boundary line into the United States territory, when the troops of the latter went to the rescue of the Indiane, attacked the Mexicons, and were besten, with a loss of forty men and their com manding officer, all of whom were killed. This is, at least, a strange affair. For the Mexicans had no legal right to invade our terifory, but under the elreumstances, in ternational comity should have overlook ed the trespass, as there was no aggressive intent. Be this as it may, should the United States austain the conduct of the commander of Fort Goodwin, the affair is likely to lead to serious complications.

THE Bowie knife got its name from two er more brothers, desperadoes, by the name of Bowie. They figuered in Texas during the days of Davy Crockett and Sam. Houston. On the borders of Texas, near the Rio Grande, there lived a man by the name of Nel K. Xulkuk, pronounced in the gutter al Mexican, Zuigus. He, too, like the Bowies, was a desparado, but unlike them, he longht sgainer and depredated upon the American settlers. He is still rememoered in Texas by many who have eren and heard of him, as well as dreaded him. His metto was to seek undessingly to avenge a real or fancied wrong to himself, his follow ers or his country. His name, spelled backward, gives Ku Klux Klan .- Corres. pondence in Chicago Republican.

Tan House of BEPRESENTATIVES,-The Republicans have now 123 members of the House, and the Democrats 49. A member from Louisiana and one from North Carolina have not yet taken their seats. One of them Allowing the two vacancies, one in Illinois, in Maro of Senator Logan, and one in Michigan, is water Ferry, to be filed by Repubane from California in the election to take place, the Republicans will have in the House 135 members, and allowing the Demberate three from Pages and two from California, the Democrats will have 105 members, making the aggregate of 244 members,

glield, the Cyline

Important Move Among the Colored Southern Statesmanship-The Real

the determine of the South from the council of the maties. He super "If the world, no we have said flood of an hibit so rapid a rise in progress as Americ presented under Southern counsels, solthern an it suppress the sudden and profound de soont which has been made since Southern mor a native-born Carolina colored man, he is were driven of by the aggressive means of probably the best exponent of that idea Radicalius, and kept out by its continued triumph. There is not a material or political in terest of the country which has not deteriors ted in Radical hands.

"The change in our condition is as great from the genial temperature of summer to the freezing atmosphere of mid winter. In noth ing have we progressed under Radioal rule save in the wholesale increase of debt, national and State, and in taxation unequaled in any parof the world, and in an amount of official cor ruption which has never been surpassed from the earliest history of mankind. Yet in the face of these facts Radicalism persists in ogtracising and excluding from the national ouncils the statesmen of that section which has beretofore furnished us our wisest and safest guides and leaders in prosperity and ad versity. The race which claims concenguinity with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, Clay, and other bright and numberless stars in our political firmament, are consigned to outward darkness, whilst the farthing tal-

law dips of carpet-baggers are put in their " The very sight is portentous of wos-thes lean and ill-formed kine, who have eaten up the fat fleshed and well-flavored : those empt and blasted ears of corn which devour the full and good years. And in a Senate, once Roman in its integrity and power, and on the very spot where the Southern giants once stood, we now see, as representatives of th South, narrow-browed, stunted, evil-eyed adventurers and scalawage, who look like the impenitent thief. And this at a jucture when the country needs, more than ever, especially in the state of our foreign relations, its best statesmanship. The South does not ask to control this country; but as its future fate is bound up with the rest, to have some voice in its control and in the general guidance. Is not this a reasonable request? Do not the interests of the country demand that it should be

The men who now rule at Washington don' dare allow any other sort of representatives from the South to sit among them. They have, in days past too often felt the heavy hands of these "Southern giants." They may talk as they please of " pupishing rebels" and excluding traitors" from seats in Congress which they left to " destroy the best government, etc," but the real reason is they fear to neet these "traitors" in debate. That's what ails the Radical Hannah.

AN AFFECTING SCENE .- A New York paper gives the following account of a scene n one of the cemeteries of that city:

A sad scene occurred at Cavalry Ceme ery recently, the occasion being the burisl of the father and mother of four little children. The weather was so inclement that the friends who accompanied the remains decided to let the children remain in the carriages, but their earn-st pleadings, with tearful eyes, to see their mother's grave could not be resisted, and their wish was granted. Both coffins were carried to the grave, and the youngest little girl, who seemed to be unconscious of what was transpiring, caressed the coffin of the mother with shildish simplicity, uttering the most endearing terms of "poor mama," "nice mama," " Will mama come home," etc. The oldest sister took the little prat tler by the hand and brought her to the other side of the grave.

As the grave digger lowered the mother's coffin to its final resting place and threw the first shovel of clay, the children simultaneously gave one piercing cry, which echoed over the church-yard, bringing tears to the eyes of all present. Many of the men, unable to gaze on the ead seene, turned and walked away. It was with d flientry the children were persuaded to leave the grave, and as they were about to depart, the little one, following the example of the oldest, knelt down on the new made grave and offered up prayers to their Creator for the spiritual welfare of the father and mother whom death had deprived them of on one

THE HOSOR OF A THUR SOLDING .- The late Charles Napier was taken prisoner a' the battle of Corunna, struck down severely wounded within the enemy's position, when the 50th was recalled after their daring charge, led by Napier and Stanhope, his brother major, which so excited the admiration of Sir John Moore that with almost his tast words he exclaimed : "Well done, my majors!" When Napier had in a measure recovered from his wounds, some of the good folks of the town went to him, the only British officer I believe that had been captured, urging bim to accompany them, as they had prepared means for his escape and embarks ion for England. He told them that he could not possibly avail himself of their kind offer. "Why so," said one of them, " you are not on parole?" "True," Napier replied, " but the kind attention I have received, and the evident confidence reposed in me by Marshal Soult, I feel to be even, if possible, more

binding than any parole." I will add, that shortly after this honorable conduct of Napier, the Marshal told him that he would give him leave to return to his coun try on condition of his undertaking to induce the authorities to send to Prance in exchange for himself any officer of his own rank then or parole in England : but the Emperor might not approve of this, he required further of Na. pier that he would give his word that, if he should hear from him in the course of three months to that effect, he would surrender him self to him, the Marshal, be be where he might either in Russia or elsewhere. The assigned period having expired, Napier's exchange was

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DWAD AT GRYITSsunc .- Mrs. M. A. Snowden, accompanied by several other ladies from this city, delegate from the Ladies' Memorial Association of this city, arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday last, on their way to Gettysburg, Pa., for the purpose of making final arrangements for the removal to this State of the remains of all South Carulinians who fell in the memorable battle at that place. Mrs. Snowden and her patriotic party, accompanied by several ladies of Baltimore, expected to leave that city yesterday (Tuesday) for Gotty sburg .-- Charleston Courier

"He is wise who is nower," they are also wise who when afflicted with Cabilly, want of appetite and general pro-tration will take SUMTER BITTERS, the great gouthern Tonic,

## The Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. O WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1071.

requiring people to carry out contracts for of slaves, some of whom are now his political masters; strikes as an very strange with all due respect. It is an anomaly in the history of jurisprudence. We are aware that some eminent lawyers and judges have expressed the same opinion; but have they considered wisely concerning this thing! Thousands at present will answer, No; the future will condomn the decision. But, also, the mischief is now working. The Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as that of the State, have made the slave free from the control of the purchaser, and declared it criminal to exact service from him. He now " sits in Mosse seat," as law maker and law interpreter, as legislator, judge and juryman; and the case may come up when a negro judge and jury shall sit in trial of their former purchaser for the note he gave some plaintiff in purchase of themselves! Just think of it! A negro judge making a defendant in court pay for his services, con trary to all the laws and constitutions of his country. Ought not, then, such a judge or jury man come down from the beach and jury-box and enter into the service of the defendant, and work out his price? But, eays our Chief Justice, we will make you pay for that which our laws and constitu tions will not let you enjoy or possess. W. hold, saith our Supreme Court, that the State and the United States, and President LINCOLE, and all the Union authorites, had the right and did deprive you of the labor and services of the negro; but the note or contract to pay for those services is secred. The consideration, we, and all the powers shove us have smashed, destroyed, annihilated, and that most righteously, vet we will make you pay for that which we destroy and have destroyed, and which the plaintiff himself has destroyed by being a party to our glorious republic

There is no analogous case in history, and our judges who undertake to decide these questions of negro debts by the narrow technicalities of law, and not by its spirit and justice, and who compare the eases to the purchase of a horse or mule, or bale of cotton, after wards destroyed by the public enemy, or perishing in the hands of the purcharer, do not consider the difference of things, nor, in our opinion, do they rise to a consideration of the philosophy and high principles that are the basis of all sound laws. It is perhaps vain to argue grave questions of right and truth and phiosophy with men whose minds are preceeu pied with small technicalities, who are busy and exact in tithing the mint and cuming and who therefore neglect the weightier matters. This the very difficulty with the Jews in receiving the Gospel of Christ, to them a stumbling block, and to the Greek philosophers foolishness, whilst it was to the more han ble seekers of the truth the wisdom and power of God ; not many wise and not many mighty after the fashion of the times, received the truth, but the com mon people rather showed true wisdom and so the convention of the State of South Carolina, in our humble judgment, exhibit ed far more wisdom and sense of justice in declaring null and vold all contracts and obligations for the purchase of slaves, than those lawyers who would make their work

of no effect by their legal traditions. But how shall the law be now adminis Court has the right to construe the State Constitution, but has it the right to abrogate it? Which are we to regard, it or the Constitution under which it exists? Shall all judger, jurymen and citizens dieregard the very Constitution which they have specially sworn to uphold and support, and the Reconstruction Acts of the Congress and President of the United States! aye, and also the am-uded Constitution of the United States, securing liberty to the slave and taking from all purchasers the arvices they contracted for or shall the opinion delive ered by Chief Justice Monas rule over all? This is a grave inquiry, and a serious one. The more especially, as all must be satisfied, that the opinion was delivered under a with about twenty good hands, who are pro mistake as to the decision of the United gressing at a lively rate. The entire work i States Court, which has not yet, and perhaps never will require people to pay for that which it is made by all the constitutional powers of the land, civil and military, a high crime, and even rebellion and treason, to hold, occupy and enjoy. We growth, raised by him in his garden. He will use but one illustration of our position. Suppose ye, that a man hires his son wher fifteen years old to his neighbor till he becomes twenty-one, having, according to existing law, the right to his services. During his legal minority the hirer gives his note for \$500. The Legislature soon after passes a law declaring all youthe free and entitled to all the rights of citizens at eixteen years of age, or fifteen, as it would have the right to do. Now, would Judge Moses make the man pay that \$500 note ? We trow not; and can the court rightly hold the purchaser of the service of a negro to the payment of his note when the supreme law of the land declared that the negro is entitled to his own service and labor? The cases are analogous. But the freedom of the late slave is even more em phatically protected than that of the son .-The children are not by law made masters he held in Columbia, on Thursday, 27th and rulers of their fathers, but how it is in inst. For full information, see notice else South Carolina with the former slaves! Our Supreme Court and all our judges and high E.q. State officers hold their offices by their appointment, the power of the State being in

Upon the whole, we are convinced that the question, although brought up in a judicial orm, is more a political one than one of mere technical law, and requires to be viewed by the courts in reference to the great principles of statesmanship and political philosphy and justice, upon which all of our American contitutions and laws are assumed to be reared. It cannot be decided on the narrow views of a pettifogger. The present agnetitution and laws of he United States and of the Southorn States, have treated slavery not as a more question of property is ordinary chattels, they have in theory and present practice also treated it as immoral, not to say eriminal, and given proof of so doing to the whole crarld, by the prohibition of all compensation to those persistential in the part of the property of the section of the person o

who claimed ownership in slaves. It will not | Petit Jury for May Term, 1871--- Gree de to say that slavery was abolished and compensation refused because the owners were all rebels. Such assertion is false. The sixves ion refused because the owners were all ef the "loyal" as well as the "disloyal" of the sped and infirm, and the ingane, of infinite, and babes and suchlings, and area of dispersion of the babes and suchlings, and area of dayne, with the work supposed to be secured by written astilements of various kinds, were all declared emancipated by the supreme law of the land, and all componions of the supreme law of the land, and all componions of the land, an ention absolutely prohibited. It must be asrumed by the courts, (it seems so us,) for the senor of the Government of the United States, that property claimed in slaves was immoral wrong in itself, or else compensation at least to the loyal and the infant and the innocent, would not have been prohibited by the constitution. Respect for these facts and for demands, therefore, that the courts should pause before they undertake new to enforce contracts for the purchase of slaves, in so do ing they impeach the supreme authority of the constitutions and laws of the country and brand the Government itself with the infamy of robbing and plundering its citizens of property to which they had a just, moral and equitable title. To compel now the execution f a contract for the purchase of slaves is an insult to the authority of the United States. and utterly tramples on the constitution of this State, which has been ratified and approved by Congress, and is therefore an act of Congress, as well as a State Constitution.

Tribute of the Charleston Courier to the late Mr. John Markley.

The Courier of the 15th speaks thus

our decease I friend: " John Markley, of Greenville, S. C .-Our Greenville exchanges bring us the an nounement of this most whorthy gentleman's death. Verily, a good man has gone to his rest! The expressions of sorrow borne from his immediate neighborhood will find many an echo, poignant as genuine, in the hearts of not a few in this city, who have experienced hig kindness, felt his worth, and been witnesses of the daily beauty of his life. How many a wander ing refuge, driven from his long cherished nomestead, and seeking where c'er he migh find it, a place to lay his head, has proved his nobly hospitality, his warm-hearted out-flowing sympathy, and that delicate tenderness of manner, which doubles in preclousness the service it renders. In a life of unremitting industry and toil, he seemed to find a daily luxury in doing good. Verily, he loses not his reward .-The ear of f.ith, hears even now the accents sweeter than earthly tone, welling forth from not a few-" I was an hungered. and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and

He was such a man as Leigh Hunt had in mind when he wrote:

ye gave me drink : I was a stranger, and

ye took me in : I was sick, and ye visited

Ben Adhem said. I pray thee then, ite me, as one that loves his fellow-me

The angel wrote and vanished. Next He came again, with a great wakening

light. And showed the names whom love of God had blessed.

And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest !'

The Convention of Tax Payers. ng on sales-day next, to appoint delegates to the May Convention in Columbia, to devise some proper and efficient measures for protecting the State from ruinous taxation and plunder. It is a matter that every honest man and all who own or ever expects to own any property in the State, are deeply interested and even those who expect to live by wages alone are interested, to save the money from being all taxed out of the country.

Death of Mr. Porter B. Burnham. Mr. Porter B. Burnham, well known our City, was found dead near the gate of his mother's residence, in this place, on Sunday morning last, about 5 o'clock. The jury o inquest empannelled in the case, rendered a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, The deceased was quite dead when discovered. ne one knowing how long the unfortunate man had lain where found. His funeral ceremonies were performed on Monday evening last, at the Episcopal Church,

The New Bridge.

Capi. O. P. MILLS has contracted for th construction of the New Bridge over Reedy River, at the foot of Main Street, and is now grading the hill on the west side of the River, expected to be complete by mid summer.

Early Strawborries. We are indebted to Mr. E. K Ronsson fo mess of Strawberries, of this sesson's had them ripe on the 8th. This, we believe, is the earliest reported.

Story on Our Outside. Our lady readers will observe the story we are publishing this week, entitled " Virginia and South Carolina: United in Love as in War." It was too long to publish all at once, therefore the conclusion will appear next week. It will be found quite interesting. One of the heroes of the plot is at present a resident of this City. doing business amongst us. We do not get it from the original manuscript, as it has the free school fund for the facal year and slready been published in the Southern ing October 31, 1869. Opinion, a journal issued at Richmond, Va., since the war, but now suspended.

Railroad Meeting. The anuel meeting of the stockholders of

the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will where of the Secretary, C. V. CARRINGTON,

Tax advertised sale of the Chester Reports office took place on Monday, 3d inst. There wat a scarcity of bidders, and the office was bid in by E. C. McLure, Esq., for the low sum of \$1636. It is expected that the publication of the Reporter will be resumed by him in two or tion of the deaf and dumb and the blind.

MAJOR PERGUSON informs us the Mrs. Cars and family have had English Pess, grown at home, this season. This the very earliest home grown ones we have any knowledge of,

The Lady's Book for May is as prompt as usual. Has the finest illustrations and the most interesting reading. All to laterest ha ladios. Harris Ford L. ofn

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erione in the journated of agriculture, courseging been to write again, abouteart to a rick in the course, the hydronical time coursespond.

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Green J. D

oraggs, John P. Stren, Thomas Townes, W. A. Frammell, B. F. Wyatt, Sha Williams, John B

GRAND JURY, PROM MAY, 1871, UNTIL JAMU ARY. 1872.

Hopking, W L. Holland, D W. Jackson, J. W. Lister, Mosea H. Martin, G W. McCine, John Miles, John (c) Breedlove, Cato (c) Cannon, David Dill, C. P. Good, Henderson Miller, Alexande Walker, James E

Acts and Joint Resolution of the Log islature.

Last week we issued a Supplement to the Enterprise, containing a number of Acts and Joint Resolutions of the Legislature several of which were important ones, which should be read and put away for future reference. We annext a list:

Joint Resolution authorizing the State treasurer to relacue stock of the State of South Carolina.

Joint Resolution to allow J. M. Plowden of Clarendon County to redeem certain for feited lands.

Joint Resolution authorizing A. R. Tay for, Henry Arthur and others, of Lexing: ton County, to continue, for a term of two years, two gates erected by them across the old State Road, in said county, at the beginning and terminus of their planting

Joint Resolution directing the State treas urer to refund to Messrs. Rieley & Creigh ton six hundred and three dollars and seventy eight cents, taxes overpaid by them. An Act to amend an act entitled " An act to revise, simply and abridge the rules,

practice, pleadings and forms of courts of An Act to amend an act entitled " Ar

act for the better protection of Migratory An Act to charter the Yemassee and

Millen Railroad Company, in the State of South Carolina. An Act to incorporate the Rock Hill

Hook and Ladder Company. An Act to alter and renew the charter of

the Town of Darlington. An Act to provide for the and repair of public highways.

An Act to smend an act entitled " A set to organize the Supreme Court." An Act to amend an act entitled " At

act to regulate the agencies of insurance companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina.

An Act to charter the Town of Ham burg. An Act to incorporate certain Religiou

Institutions. An Act to amend an act entitled "

act to establish and meintain a system of free common schools for the State of South Carolina."

Joint Resolution directing part of a certain tax to be devoted to the erection of courthouse and jail at Manning.

Supplement for April 19 We annex a list of Acts and Joint Reso send out this week :

lutions issued in our Supplement which treasurer to reissue to John Phillips, executioner of John Cambpell, deceased, certain certificates of State stock.

Joint Resolution to pay William B. Tim nons two hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents. An Act to authorize and empower James

C Rundlett to establish a wharf in the Town of Beaufort. Joint Resolution authorizing the Secreta-

ry of State to contract with the Southern of this nemy to health are truly alarmin Domestic Gaelight Company for the illumi-

An Act to renew and amend the charter of the Town of Mount Pleasant, An Act to incorporate and recharter certain religious institutious.

An Act to alter and amend an act entitle an " An act to alter and am-pd the charter of the City of Greenville, and for other purposes," approved Marah 23, 1869. An Act to authorize Henry C. Lancaster. Smith Howe and Henry A. Towles to col. lect wharfage and storage.

An Act to smend an act entitled "An act to provide for the conversion of State Joint Resolution making an appropriation

of forty-seven thousand dollars for the An Act to extend the limits of the Town

of Camden. Joint Resolution to confirm the apportionment made by the superintendent of edu ention of the State of South Carolina of

An Act to alter and renew the charter of the Town of Mauning. An Act to incorporate the Town of Timmonsville.

An Act to incorporate the Moses Guarde of Ridgeway, in Pairfield County. An Act to smend an act entitled " An act to regulate the formation of corporations," ap-

proved December 10, 1869. An Act to renew and amend the charter of the Town of Bamburg, in the State of South

An Act to incorporate the Columbia, Walterboro' and Yemasses Railroad Company. An Act to provide for the government of the South Carolina Institution for the educa-An Act to authorize and require the County

or to release to W. B. Pringle, executor of Mrs.
Bertha Skirving, certificate of State stock.
An Act to charter the Zown of Yorky ille.
Joint Resolution to extend the time for the

TOR THE GREENVILLE EXTERPRISE.

Correspondence-

Sire-I write to know if the full amount for the paymont of the managers of elections for this founty has been drawn by Mr. Hack, Chairman of Board of Commissioners of Flec-tions for last fall. Please answer, and oblige, Yours, very respectfully, W. D. LOBRISON, Manager.

Office State Treasurer.
Columbia, S. C., March 20th, 1871. State Auditor. The amount paid in this office WAS \$423.03. NILES G. PARKER. Tressurer State of South Carolina. per H. L. TAPPAN, Clerk.

Columbia, S. C., March 22d, 1871. Respectfully returned. In the warrant iseasd from this office in favor of Henry C. Hack, and others, the pay of the Managers of elections for twelve precincts was included. E. S. DEAN, State Auditor.

Columbia, S. C., March 23d, 1871. Respectfully returned to W. D. Roberts r his information.
NILES G. PARKER.

Gov. B F. PERRY .- No gentleman in this State has been more abused, and at the came time, sustained a higher reputation for honesty of purpose and decision of character than Gov. Perry. It his views are peculiar they are honest.

None can question his utterances have known him.

For many years he has stood in the valleys and on the mountains and repelled all attacks upon Southern rights, and those of the Union. The latter he has sustained amid smoke and fire, in the midst of political turmoils of the most threatening character. No one then should regard him as a politi cian unworthy of full confidence in the extremities to which we have subsided

Bold now, bold then, let him be heard and his voice heeded, -Spartanburg Republican, 12th inst.

THE REINTERMENT OF JOHN C. CALHOUS .-The remains of John C. Calboun were exhumed on Saturday morning, and replaced in the vault where they originally reposed.

It will be remembered, by a chosen few that on the night preceding the evacuation of Morris Island by the Confederate forces, the bones of Calhoun were taken from their vault, for ohvious reasons, and were laid in St. Philip's Churchyard, to the east of the venerable church. There the remains of our greatest statesman have rested in peace during these six eventful years.

The Rector, assistant Rector and the Vestrymen of St. Philip's were present at the disinterment, and followed the coffin as it was borne to the old vault, west of the church. It was indeed a solemn scene. While all else is troubled and sad, the mighty spirit of Calhoun stalks abroad, and his dust, its wanderings over, and Straw Hats. is laid for ave in the humble, silent gravelaid in the bosom of that Carolina which her wisest son loved so long and well.

[Charleston News, 10th inst.

I HAVE A TERRIBLE COUGH -You need not have it long; go to your Druggist and get a bottle of DR. TUTT'S CELEBRATED RXPECTORANT, it will soon enre you -It :s dangerous to neglect Coughs valuable prepiration may be found in every ry village and hamlet in the South and West.

Spantaneung is now garrisoned only by a company of cavalry, under command of Col. Myers.

Doors, Sasues, Blinds, Mouldings, &c -Toale, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Toale is an extensive and successful manufacturer, and there can be no doubt that our readerwould consult their own interest by corres ponding with him before purchasing goods is his line from other parties.

48-4

Bear in Mind.

WHEN disease has und-rmmed to e health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimula t that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking own of the constitution, and the ravage ansuriassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeatis feeling after eating, so of a complained of by persons of a deficate temperament. As soon as divestion is r-stored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improved.

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Commissioners of Barnwell County to establish
a road from Blackville to Allendale.

An Act to require the State transmer to pay
county treasurers the apportionment of the
State school fund for their respective sequires,
and other purposes,
Joint Resolution to authorize State transmer.

Joint Resolution to authorize State transmer. For to release to W. B. Pringle, executor of Mrs.

Berthe Skirving, corridate of State stock.

Berthe Skirving, corridate of State stock.

An Act to charter the Zewn of Yorkville.

Joint Resolution to extend the time for the completion of the part Review of State stock.

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